

University Missourian

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

- Nov. 19. Assembly, Auditorium, 10 a. m.
Cass County Club, Room 39,
Academic Hall, 4:30 p. m.
Lecture by George Z. T.
Sweeney, Auditorium.
- Nov. 19. Student assembly, band concert, 10 a. m.
- Nov. 20. Student volunteer band, "The Far East and Christianity," Y. W. C. A. room, 7 p. m.
- Nov. 21. Athenaeum Literary Society.
Union Literary Society.
New Era Debating Club, Room 14, Academic Hall, 7:30 p. m.
M. S. U. Debating Club.
- Nov. 25. 4 p. m. to Nov. 30, at 8 a. m.
Thanksgiving Holidays.
- Dec. 3. 8 p. m., and Dec. 4, all day.
Oriental sale, Y. W. C. A., University auditorium.
- Dec. 4. Lecture, John T. McCutcheon, Auditorium.
- Dec. 11 and 12. Inauguration of President A. Ross Hill.
- Dec. 12. "She Stoops to Conquer."
- Dec. 18. Lecture, Lorado Taft, Auditorium.

University Assembly

CADET BAND CONCERT

10 A. M. Thursday
In Auditorium

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

From the very beginning of newspapers in England, there existed a feeling of hostility on the part of the government. There was, perhaps, some ground for the attitude of the government in the nature of the early news sheets, but its first attacks were made not so much upon the contents of the "news letters" and "mercuries" as upon their very existence. Ed Coleman (1635), the first martyr to the cause of journalism in England, met his death because he circulated his news letters, not because he wrote them. Whatever the cause, there early arose an enmity between the government and newspapers, which found one of its clearest expressions in the struggle which the two had over the reporting of Parliamentary news.

Originally, the accounts of proceedings of Parliament were by the authority of the government. "A Perfect Diurnal of the Passages in Parliament," published in 1642, being the first weekly publication with this news in it. But in time, the reports became more and more elaborate, and fearless. Many "Mercuries" sprang up that published government news and criticisms upon it without government authority.

January 23, 1722, there appeared, in the "Journals of the House of Commons," the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That no news-writers do presume in their letters or other papers that they disseminate, or under any other denomination, to intermeddle with the debates or any other proceedings of the House. Resolved, also, that no printer or publisher of any printed newspaper do presume to insert in any such papers any debates or any other proceedings of this House or any committee thereof."

But, despite Parliament's efforts to the contrary, reporters continued to write up its doings. Edward Cave was one of most spirited and systematic reporters. It was in 1763 that he began to make Parliamentary news a special feature of his "Gentleman's Magazine." With the aid of two other men, he would get the news secretly and publish it in his paper with the initials of the speakers. His determined efforts brought forth another resolution from Parliament similar to the one of 1722. But Cave had recourse to his ingenious plan of substituting easily discernible names in "An Appendix to Captain Gulliver's Account of the Famous Empire of Lilliput," and though he was brought before Parliament and reprimanded and his editor, Dr.

Johnson, wrote many of the printed speeches more from his brain than his notes, yet, by his perseverance and untiring industry, he won for Englishmen the right—not openly acknowledged, but tacitly conceded—of knowing how far their representatives act up to their promises and their principles.

The final struggle between the press and Parliament came in 1771 and the battle was a dramatic one. Leading up to it were numerous fines imposed by Parliament for the printing of noblemen's names. On March 12, 1771, the House of Commons made complaint against several printers, six in all, for printing the proceedings of the House. Among these was J. Miller, of the London Evening-Post. When Miller was arrested, he appeared before the Lord Mayor, Bass Crosby, Esq., was discharged on the grounds that the speaker's warrant was illegal and had the messenger arrested for assault. This, together with the similar action of several other aldermen staggered the House. A trial followed and the aldermen were committed to the Tower. The city of London, of course, was mad! On July 23, Parliament was prorogued and its power to hold the aldermen in durance expiring, they marched out of the Tower amidst the triumphant shouts of the multitude. The House of Commons took its defeat and the House of Lords accepted its example. The law stepped in and took its place as the power to try printers and since then the English people have been told freely the words and doings of the members of Parliament.

SOCIETY

Miss Clementine Dorsey gave an informal dance last evening to a few friends at her home on College avenue.

The Alpha Tau Omega fraternity gave an informal dance at their chapter house on Hitt street Monday evening.

Miss Mary Isbel, a former student in the University, is visiting at the Kappa Kappa Gamma House.

The Home Economics Club will entertain Friday evening in their laboratories in the Geology building.

A NEWSPAPER CREED

JAMES McCLATCHY & CO. is the firm name of the publisher of the Sacramento Bee. Mr. McClatchy has put his newspaper creed into the following concrete form:

The Bee demands from all its writers accuracy before anything else. Better lose an item than make a splurge one day and correct it next.

Equally with that, it demands absolute fairness in the treatment of news. Reports must not be colored to please a friend or wrong an enemy.

Don't editorialize in the news columns. An accurate report is its own best editorial.

Don't exaggerate. Every exaggeration hurts immeasurably the cause it pretends to help.

If a mistake is made it must be corrected. It is as much the duty of a Bee writer to work to the rectification of a wrong done by an error in an item as it is first to use every precaution not to allow that error to creep in.

Be extremely careful of the name and reputation of women. Even when dealing with the unfortunate remember that so long as she commits no crime other than her own sin against chastity she is entitled at least to pity.

Sneers at race or religion or physical deformity, will not be tolerated. "Dago," "Mick," "Sheeny," even "Chink" or "Jap," these are absolutely forbidden. This rule of regard for the feelings of others must be observed in every avenue of news, under any and all conditions.

There is a time for humor and there is a time for seriousness. The Bee likes snap and ginger at all times. It will not tolerate flippancy on serious subjects on any occasion.

The furnisher of an item is entitled to a hearing for his side at all times, not championship. If the latter is ever deemed necessary, the editorial department will attend to it.

Interviews given the paper at the paper's request are to be considered immune from sneers or criticism.

In every accusation against a public official or private citizen, make every effort to have the statement of the accused given prominence in the original item.

In the case of charges which are not ex-officio or from a public source, it is better to lose an item than to chance the doing of a wrong.

Consider the Bee always as a tribunal that desires to do justice to all; that fears far more to do injustice to the poorest beggar than to clash swords with wealthy injustice.

New Part of Speech.

For sheer simplicity of phrase and conception few have surpassed that delightful old lady who, with a shrewd twinkle in her eye, inquired whether "soda-water" should be written as two separate words, or if there should be a syphon between them?—Argonaut.

SPIRIT OF THE NEWS

The record made in the arrest and subsequent trial and conviction of Peter Van Vliissingen, real estate dealer and distant relative of President Roosevelt, in Chicago, for forgery is new along the line of speedy trials and convictions. The records show that in exactly two and one-fourth hours from the time that Vliissingen was arrested he was lodged in jail ready to be taken to the state penitentiary for a sentence of from one to fourteen years. This record is significant. Judge Windes, of the criminal court of Chicago, should receive the thanks of every fair-minded man for setting a new pace in trials where there is no doubt as to the guilt of the accused. In most cases of this kind, the guilty person is tried, and found guilty, then some technicality is found in the indictment, and a new trial is granted, then this time after the culprit is convicted, his lawyers appeal the case, and it goes to a higher court, and so on for perhaps a period of five or six years, until finally all of his funds are exhausted, when he is either duly convicted or set free, because the people have forgotten the case or have lost all interest in it. From the construction of our present penal code, many guilty men are permitted to go free simply because they have sufficient money to hire skillful lawyers to find or make technicalities in some of the legal documents concerning their arrest and trial. This should not be true, and the example of Judge Windes in Chicago should be followed by every other criminal judge in the United States.

The report of the election returns concerning the candidacy of William R. Painter, candidate for lieutenant-governor on the democratic ticket, and Jacob E. Gmelich, candidate for the same office on the republican ticket, show Painter to have a lead of 67 votes over his rival. This long drawn out contest shows that some method should be devised by which election results could be determined sooner. It must be hard on a candidate and his friends to have their feelings moved from the zero point one day to the sunny degrees of hope on the next, and then probably dashed back to the zero point again, the following day.

At last Senator Stephen B. Elkins has made another statement in regard to the rumored engagement of his daughter, Miss Katherine Elkins, to the Duke of Abruzzi of Italy. He says it is not true, and that no engagement exists, but he compromises his statement by refusing to say that no "understanding" exists between his daughter and the Duke. This is certainly good news, and something that the public has been waiting for for several months. If the statement had been made two months ago, perhaps the Duke's "feelings" would not have been hurt by the rude stories that the American newspapers have been printing about the rumored engagement. There are few true Americans who would not like to see one of our American girls in direct line for the throne of one of the leading European countries, but what they would like to know is the facts in the case. If an engagement exists, let's have the truth about it. There certainly has been enough advertising done for all parties concerned.

The Chicago Board of Education is planning to build an educational institution for the education of delinquent children, and also for those suffering from tuberculosis. The school is to be built on a farm near the city limits of Chicago, and is to consist of separate buildings for male and female children, as well as separate buildings for children suffering from either tuberculosis or subnormal development. This is a good idea, and something that every school board should pay attention to. The care of delinquent children is a problem that confronts every school board to some extent, but is more true in a large city than anywhere else. The practice of holding children arrested in the cities in the same cells or same buildings with hardened criminals should have been discontinued long ago. The practice of permitting diseased pupils to sit in the same rooms with other children is even worse. A school of this kind will enable the authorities to treat these cases scientifically, and it will prevent the spread of crime, as well as disease among the children in the public schools.

In the fire at Clayton, Mo., yesterday, in which men fought all night to keep the flames from coming in contact with a powder magazine, a kind of bravery was shown that should receive more attention than is usually the case. People grow accustomed to thinking of heroes only in connection with wars and national disasters, and forget all about the kind of heroism that makes men fight as they did in this case in close proximity to certain death to save the lives of their friends and their property from destruction. In this instance, only a thin door separated the flames from hundreds of kegs of powder, but the men thought not of the

VIEWPOINTS

(The University Missourian invites contributions, not to exceed 200 words, on matters of University interest. The name of the writer should accompany such letters, but will not be printed unless desired. The University Missourian does not express approval or disapproval of these communications by printing them.)

Which Is Hardest?

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
In interviewing members of the different departments the writer found that each one was confident that his department was the hardest. A disinterested committee should be chosen to decide which is the hardest, and then compel the other departments to increase their work until they are equally as hard.

WHICH?

Straining After Society.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
Half the strainers in society are an abomination. They strive and strain every nerve to the bursting point, just to put on one more ruffle and think that dress will take them through the world. Such petty aristocracy is disgusting to the truly aristocratic. The real society woman looks down on them. They really do not deceive anyone except maybe a few upstarts of their own class. The worst part of this is, that they think they are better than the general run of mankind. However no one is deceived but themselves. Sad to say the University of Missouri is greatly overrun with such creatures.

CO-ED.

Dining Club Permits.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
The question of University Dining Club meal-permits demands the immediate attention of those in authority. This year, whenever permits have changed hands, it has been invariably, as far as the writer's observation goes, at a premium. The Club in the second provision of its by-laws sets forth its object as economy. Now, if this principle is to be carried out in spirit as well as in letter, it is absurd to keep the price of board down to \$1.50, and yet put no regulation upon the exchange of permits, and suffer speculation in them to be carried on.

The precedent established this year is only a forerunner of what will follow next year, now that the demand for permits has outgrown the capacity of the Club for accommodating them. What is to prevent a student from buying two or more permits at the first of the year, and disposing of them later at a profit? The regulation that no student may receive more than one permit is manifestly useless when it comes to meeting this condition of affairs. One man's money, if not one man, could purchase any number.

The remedy is simple; make meal-permits non-transferable, and if they are to be exchanged, let it be done through the treasurer of the University, from whom they are bought, or through some one appointed by the Club to serve in this capacity, and let him see to it that they are exchanged at their proper valuation, the only fair way.

A CLUB MEMBER.

Knockers and the Coach.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
This is not written in defense of any one; our coach does not need defending. His work speaks for itself.

And, students, beside this, even if there was cause for knocking (which most emphatically there is not), what is the use of knocking? Do you realize that if you would be loyal and not hinder the progress of the team from now on to Thanksgiving, you could put away your hammers and talk about something else. If you cannot say a good word, then keep still.

Those that know our coach well enough to say, would speak for him as being in the front ranks, as a sincere worker, a loyal man to his men, and a careful man to work for, and last, but far from being least, a perfect gentleman.

The coaching side of his work need not be touched upon. It has been proved. Cayou, a good coach? Certainly. But even if he did have light men, they were not even in the right place at the right time Saturday. Why? For two reasons: First, the plays were good; second, the men played them well. Too much praise cannot be given the men for their improvement in team work, but let us not forget that the coach who gets all the blame for a lost game and none of the praise for games won. Come, let us be fair. If we cannot, then let us be quiet.

Now, all together, and help push the Tigers over for victory Thanksgiving. Are your knockers going to let the man you knock be more loyal than you? If you knock him or his men, then you are; you have lost your spirit.

C.
danger to themselves, but of the lives of their entombed comrades in the depths of the mine, and worked all night until the flames were sufficiently subdued to insure their being kept from the powder. The Carnegie hero fund is a move in the right direction, but the movement should be extended, and people should be taught to honor the heroes of peace as well as the heroes of war.
J. B. POWELL.

THANKS!

THE "small town gal," so popular in song, isn't the only country success.

There are other town achievements coming to notice, and the most recent was the "wuxtra" edition of the University Missourian Saturday afternoon. The Missourian extra was a demonstration to the class in journalism in the State University. It was a success in more ways than being a practical lesson to the class. Here's about the way it was handled.

Reporters of the School of Journalism were on the gridiron staff, photographer and all. In the grand stand, shut off from the general tumult of the game and its buzzing auditors, an expert football man of the Missourian staff, sat in a soundproof booth with a direct wire into the composing room of the printing office downtown. The play was called to the man at the telephone as the experts watched the game through a glass door in their booth.

At the other end of the wire in the Missourian's composing room, another man sat with telephone headset, talking the "story" off into the ear of a linotype operator. Others were making up the page as fast as a line was cast, and five minutes after the game was over, boys sold the papers to the crowd returning from the field.—St. Louis Star and Chronicle.

PROF. R. E. MORRIS, superintendent of the Lockwood public schools, writes: "I want to congratulate you upon the success of the University Missourian and to thank the Board of Curators that have given the Lockwood school the privilege of enjoying the paper. The students here are always eager to get hold of it, especially the numbers which announce the success or defeat of the Tigers. Quite a number of our students have their faces turned towards the University and the Missourian makes them the more anxious to go. I wish the Missourian continued success and the entire University phenomenal growth under the new president."

J. L. STONE, President of the Duplex Printing Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "The field of work upon which the University of Missouri is entering in its Department of Journalism is one that has never heretofore been taken up in any manner at all adequate outside of the rigid school of experience and I am glad to note the auspicious beginning of the courses with so gratifying an enrollment."

NAPOLEON'S LOVE FOR SINGING

NAPOLEON has been described as almost a music hater. A recent writer put him at the very foot of the list of modern rulers so far as appreciation or even toleration of music was concerned. Now comes an English denial of the slander. It is admitted that the musical tastes of "the Corsican ogre" were not elevated. But for all that he loved singing so much that many a time after a concern he ordered the vocalists to come to the palace and sing before him and the Empress Josephine. A curious anecdote is told of his brusque manner of dealing with artists. One night at a concert at the Tuileries while Dupont, the famous violinist, was performing a solo, the emperor suddenly entered. His majesty nodded his head approvingly and when the piece was finished said to Dupont: "How the deuce do you manage to keep that instrument so motionless?" and taking up the cello he tried to jam it between his spurred boots. Poor Dupont nearly fainted when he saw his treasure treated like a war horse. For several minutes he looked on, trembling from head to foot. At last, however, he darted forward and called out "Sir!" in such pathetic tones that the emperor handed him back the instrument. Dupont thereupon showed how the instrument was held, but every time his imperial master extended his hand to attempt to do it himself Dupont threw himself back in alarm, till finally Josephine whispered something to her husband, who burst out laughing and put an end to the cello lesson.

Blasting Moves Mountain.

A whole mountain located near Pali-sade, in Nevada, has been set in motion by blasting on the line of the Western Pacific Railroad. Every available section man in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company has been set to work trying to save the new tunnel recently completed at a cost of \$150,000. It is believed that the company will be compelled to abandon the tunnel and make another route around the hill. Only a few hundred feet south the Western Pacific recently completed a similar tunnel. The heavy blasting done in boring this tunnel apparently has shattered the whole mountain and it is moving.

Senator Guggenheim has given \$75,000 to the University of Colorado for a new law building. In connection with it will be a special library of 15,000 volumes.

ELIOT AND MORSE

CHARLES W. MORSE, recently convicted of misapplication of funds and sentenced to serve fifteen years in prison, and Charles W. Eliot, who recently resigned as president of Harvard College, were contrasted in their lives and examples by President William DeWitt Hyde in a talk to the students of Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Me., recently. President Hyde said, in part:

"Besides the election the week has brought two events of notable significance the conviction of Charles W. Morse and the resignation of Charles W. Eliot. You could not get a greater contrast, than the lives of these two men, one built on the sands of selfishness, the other built on the rock of faithful service."

"Fifteen years in prison is the logical and fit conclusion of a career of getting as much as possible, regardless of how one gets it or whom one gets it out of. The gratitude and admiration of the American people is the appropriate reward of forty years of brave, patient, arduous, devoted work. The world is the poorer and business is the more precarious for the schemes of a man like Morse."

"In elementary, secondary, collegiate graduate, legal, medical, theological and practical education, in industry, business, government, morals, we are all richer, safer, happier and nobler for the work of President Eliot."

"When he came to Harvard in 1865, it was little more than a country school. Even in the courses in science the work was laid down to learn so many pages of some textbook. We all know what Harvard College has become under his influence and how his influence has spread. As the result of the labors of President Eliot hundreds have had a better education."

"His work has not been entirely confined to Harvard. He has liberated elementary schools from the old system of learning pages of useless dates and facts. He has studied relations between capital and labor and become a champion of right. He studied municipal government, he has had a powerful influence in morals everywhere, he has made himself felt as a power for good. He lays down the duties of the office with the gratitude of the whole American people."

President Hyde also told of President Eliot's work in upbuilding the courses of the medical, law, and theological schools, the improvements made there, and in closing went back to his comparison of Morse and Eliot in these words:

"Self-forgetful devotion and unscrupulous selfishness are the inner attitudes whose outward marks are fame and infamy."

ON AN OLD SONG

LITTLE snatch of ancient song
What has made thee live so long?
Flying on thy wings of rhyme
Lightly down the depths of time,
Telling nothing strange or rare,
Scarcely a thought or image there,
Nothing but the old, old tale
Of a hapless lover's wail;
Offspring of an idle hour,
Whence has come thy lasting power?
By what term of rhythm or phrase,
By what subtle careless grace,
Can thy music charm our ears
After full three hundred years?

LANDMARKS of the human mind

One by one are left behind,
And a subtle change is wrought
In the mould and cast of thought;
Modes of reasoning pass away,
Types of beauty lose their sway;
Creeds and causes that have made
Many noble lives must fade,
And the words that thrilled of old
Now seem useless, dead, and cold;
Fancy's rainbow tints are flying,
Thoughts, like men, are slowly dying;
All things perish, and the strongest
Often do not last the longest;
The stately ship is seen no more,
The fragile skiff attains the shore;
And while the great and wise decay,
Some sudden thought, some careless
rhyme,
Still floats above the wrecks of Time.

—W. E. H. Lecky.

Vigorous Maine Maple.

A rock maple tree standing and still growing in a flourishing state on the farm of A. L. Hardy in West New Vineyard measures fourteen feet in circumference at the base. It has a short trunk but heavy spreading branches and was growing on this farm one hundred and two years ago when the late Samuel Nevins, great-grandfather of Mr. Hardy, who was the first settler on the farm, came here in 1806, and was then about four inches in diameter. It stands not far from the dwelling house and has been tapped nearly every year for seventy-five years. Scarcely a dead limb is to be seen about it.—Kennebec Journal.

The Cause.

Wife: "What was the matter? I thought you would break down the house."

Husband: "I dreamed I was trying to put on my clothes in the upper berth of a Pullman."—Life.